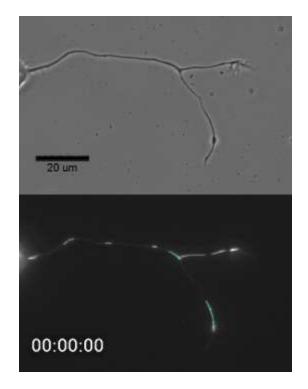




Location and Organization of Features of the Mitochondrial Life Cycle in Neurons

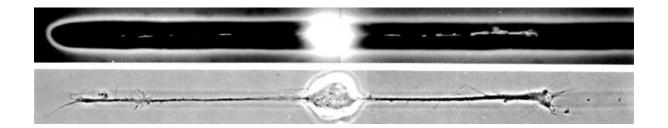
Peter J. Hollenbeck Dept of Biological Sciences Purdue University West Lafayette, IN

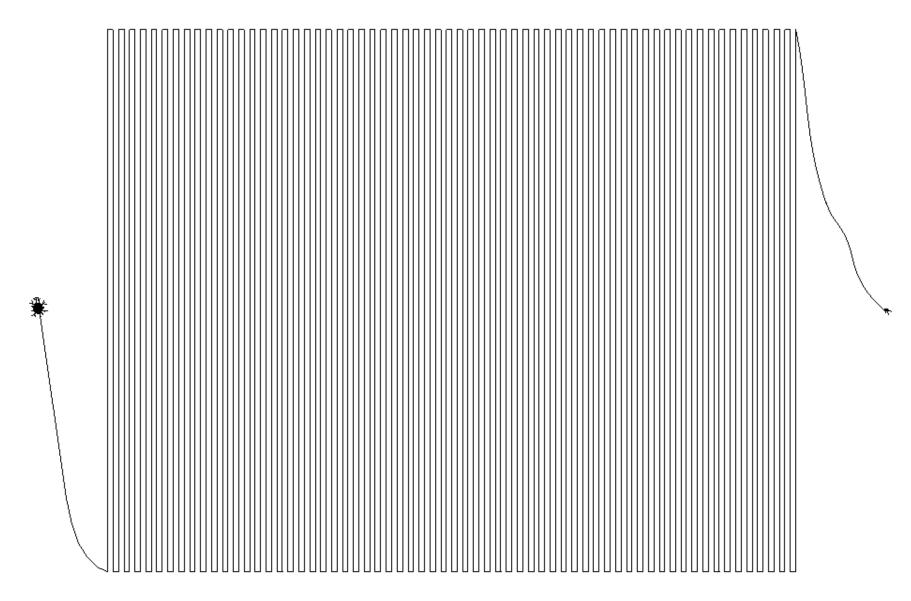
Workshop lecture 15 ICTS-TIFR Advanced School on Axonal Transport & Neurodegenerative Disorders 23 January 2013

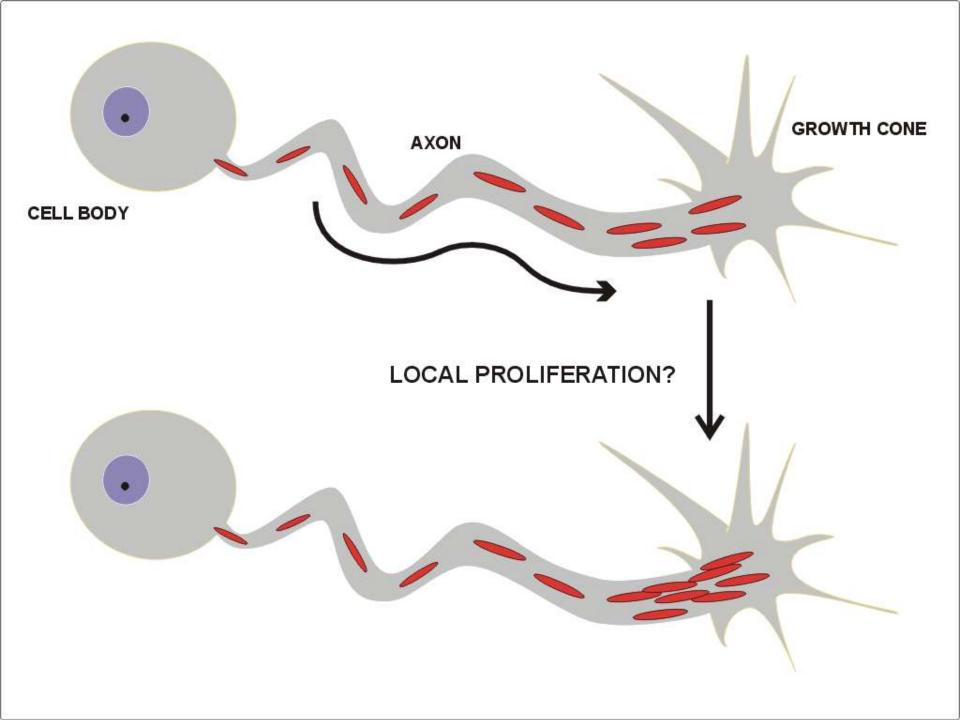


Life cycle of mitochondria in the nervous system: how to supply the whole cell?

- (1) **Movement and distribution**. How do neurons get them to the right place at the right time?
- (2) **Metabolic activity.** Is their output modulated to meet the needs of time and place?
- (3) **Proliferation/biogenesis.** Can they divide and fuse in the axon, or are they just visitors?







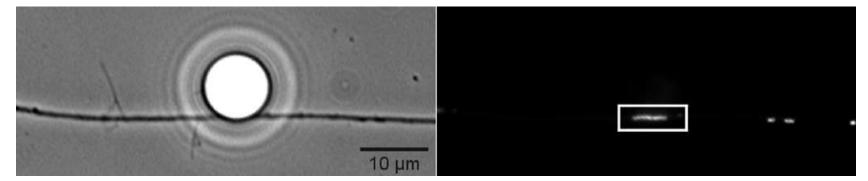
Axonal transport of mitochondria: regulation by signaling

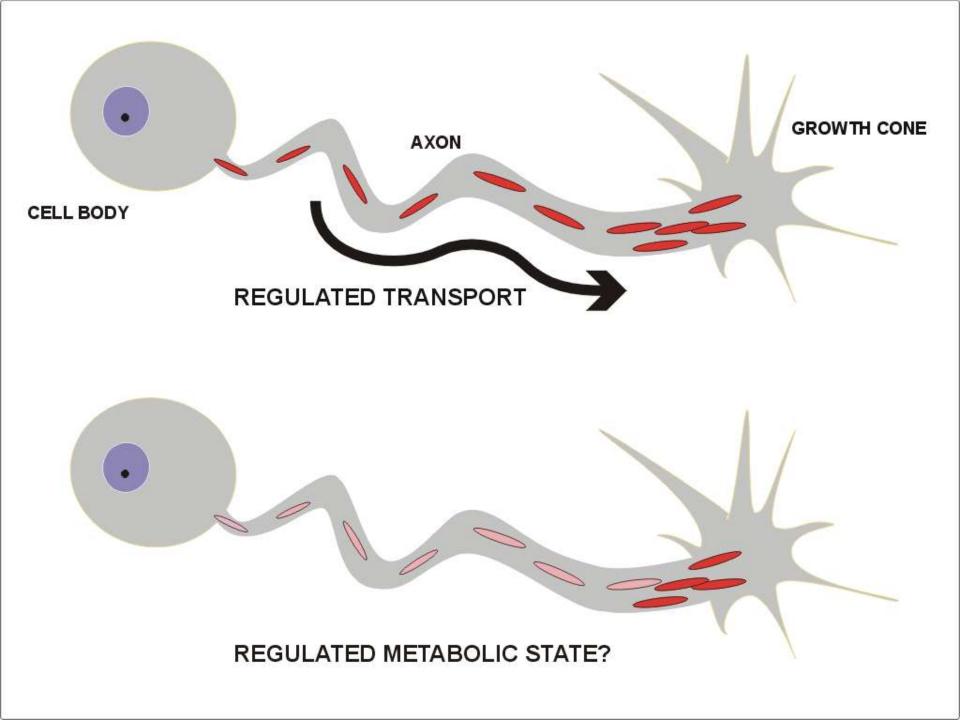
"Docking" of mitochondria can be induced by signaling from surface receptors:

Mitochondria halt at sites of NGF or sema 3A stimulation

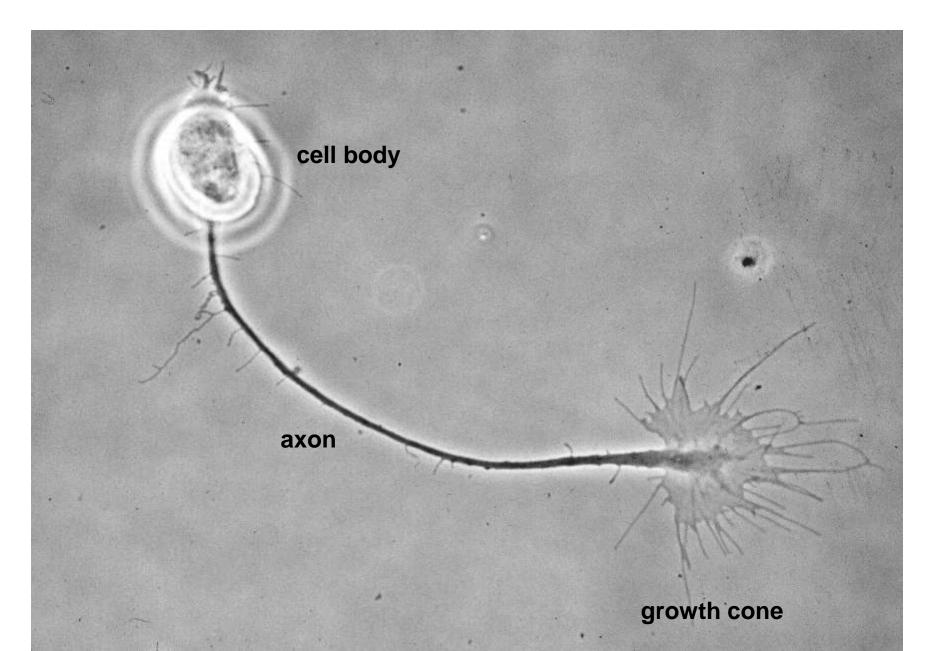
Docking requires the actin cytoskeleton & PI3K signaling

NGF-coated bead

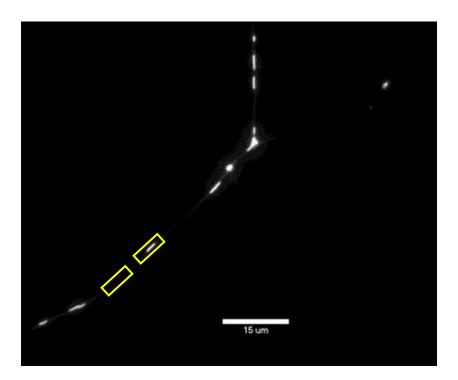


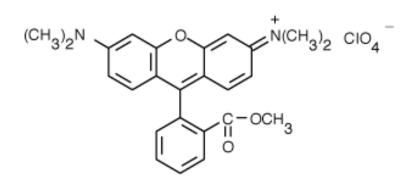


E10 chick sensory (DRG) neuron after 2 hrs in culture



Mitochondrial metabolic activity: measuring $\Delta \Psi_m$

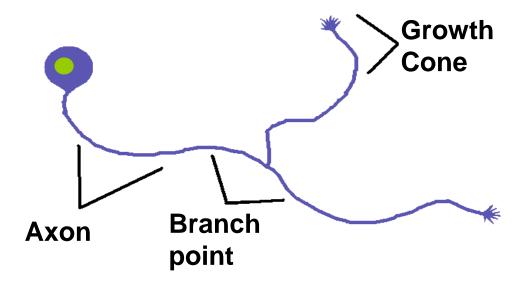




- Tetramethylrhodamine methyl ester (TMRM)
- Low toxicity, minimal interference with respiration
- Equilibrates quickly
- Ratio'd mito:cyto fluorescence intensity is proportional to $\Delta \Psi_m$

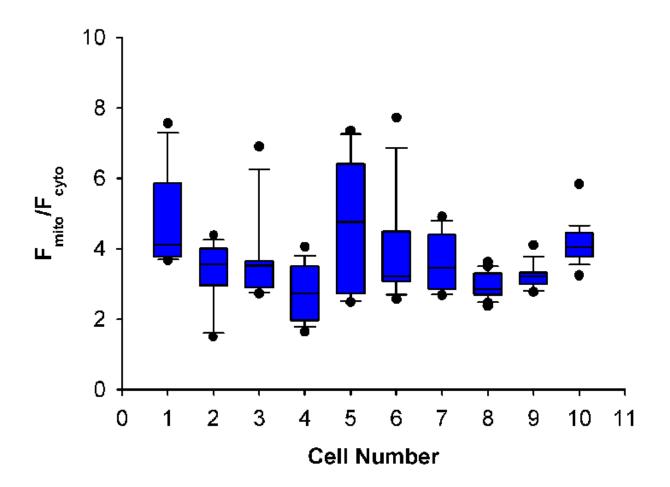
Mitochondrial metabolic activity: variable?

Different states in different regions?



Membrane potential is similar in all regions of the axon, except active growth cones, where dye ratio is 27% higher.

$\Delta \Psi_{m}$ varies considerably <u>among</u> but not <u>within</u> cells



$\Delta \Psi_{\rm m}$ varies considerably <u>among</u> but not <u>within</u> cells

Comparison of intercellular and intracellular variation in TMRM fluorescence ratio

Mean F _{mito} /F _{cyto}	11.03	Mean, all cells
Intercellular variation	4.25	SD of means from each cell
Intracellular variation	1.77	Mean of SDs from each cell
n (neurons)	94	

 $\Delta\Psi_{\rm m}$ comparisons among mitochondrial populations using the TMRM ~ F_{\rm mito}/F_{\rm cyto} ratio

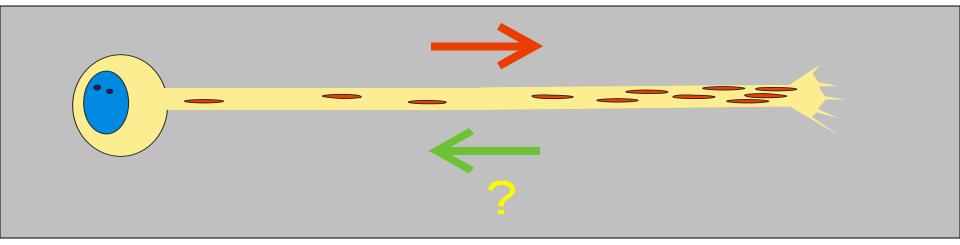
No differences between:

Anterograde and stationary mitochondria in same axon (n=40 neurons, p=0.4)

Retrograde and stationary mitochondria in same axon (n=28 neurons, p=0.66)

Anterograde and retrograde moving mitochondria (p=0.43) Mitochondrial metabolic activity: variable?

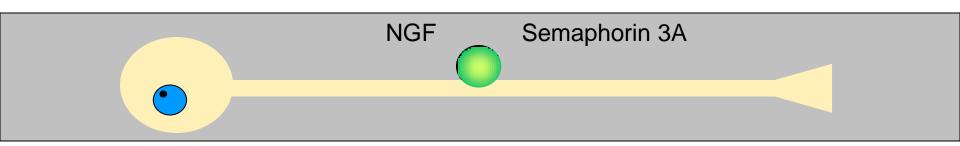
Different states for mitochondria moving in different directions?



NO – we cannot distinguish differences in membrane potential among anterograde, retrograde, and stationary mitochondria.

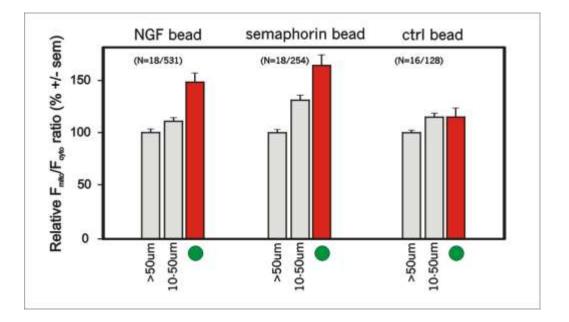
Mitochondrial metabolic activity: variable?

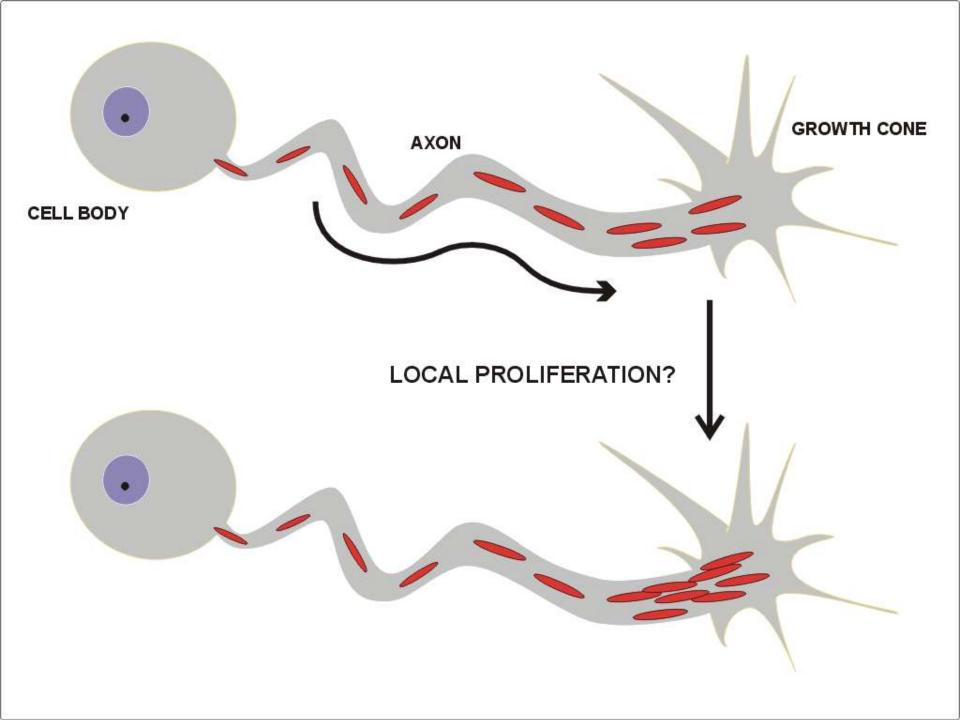
Regulated by cell signaling?



 F_{mito}/F_{cyto} increased 50% in immediate vicinity of NGF or semaphorin stimulation.

Also decreased 75% when RTKs were broadly inhibited (tyrphostin AG 879)





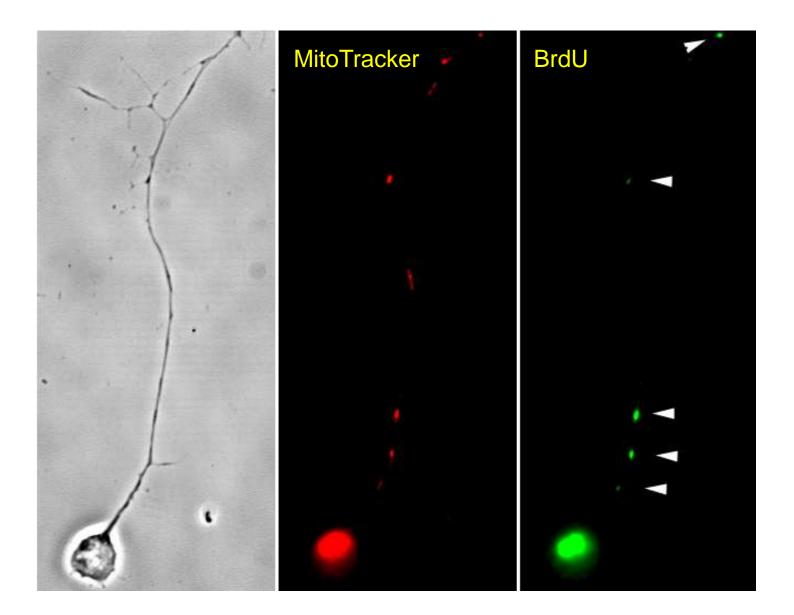
Wait: exactly what are the measures of "mitochondrial proliferation" or "biogenesis"?

Mitochondria are normally a sort of syncytium (even in the somatodendritic compartment).

But their transport along the axon gives individual mitochondria a longer independent identity than almost anywhere else, we think (kiss and run?).

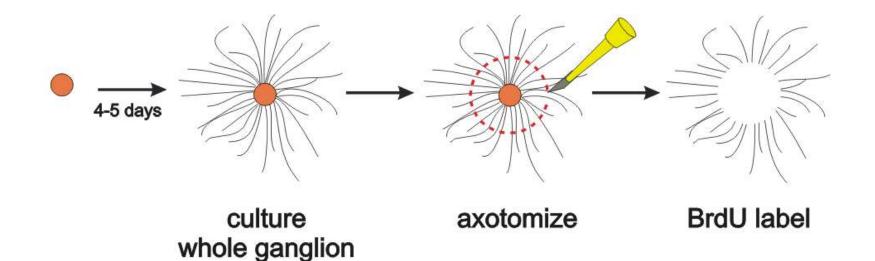
We have tried to observe and quantify: mtDNA synthesis Mitochondrial fission Mitochondrial fusion

Colocalization of BrdU with MitoTracker

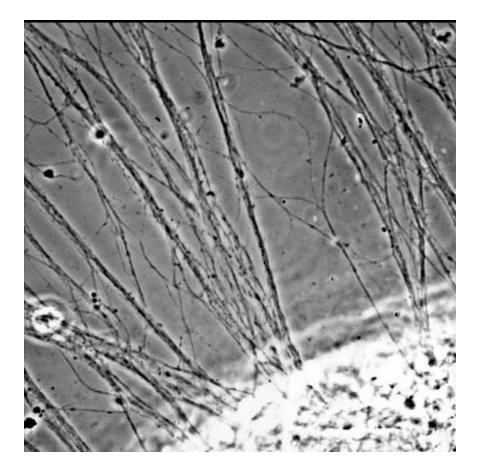


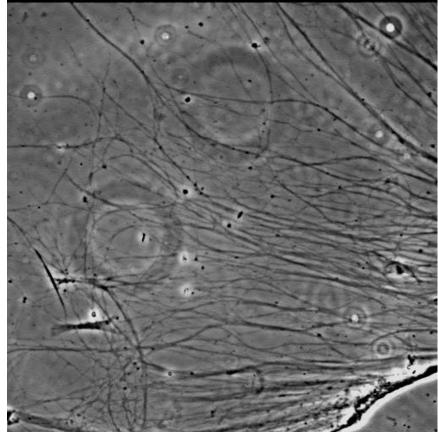
Mitochondrial biogenesis: can it occur in the axon?

mtDNA replication



Sympathetic ganglia

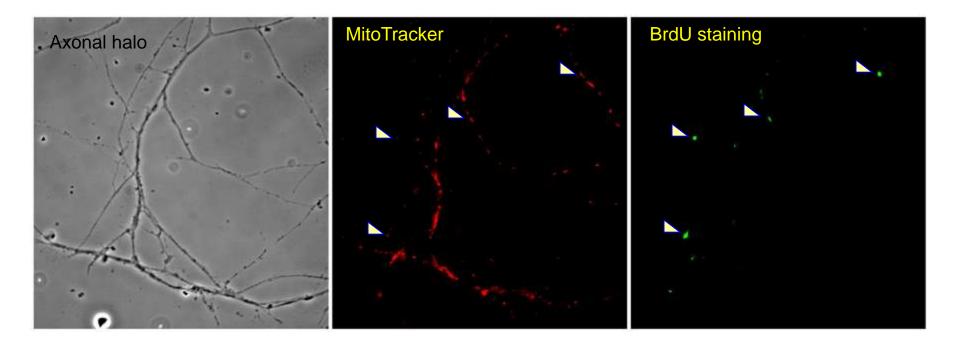




Intact

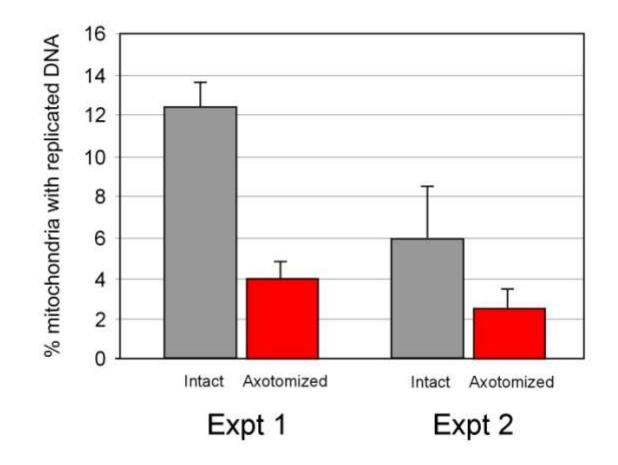
Axotomized (cell body mass removed)

mtDNA replication can occur in axons completely separated from their cell bodies



mtDNA replication can occur in axons in complete absence of cell bodies. How frequent is it?

Axonal mitochondrial DNA replication with or without connection to the cell body



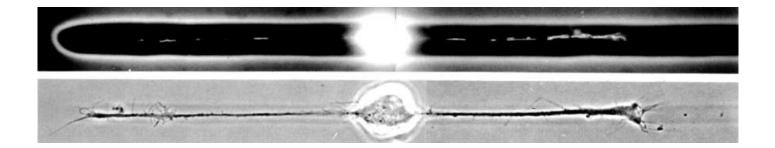
~1/3 as much mtDNA synthesis in axotomized cultures

Mitochondrial biogenesis: can it occur in the axon?

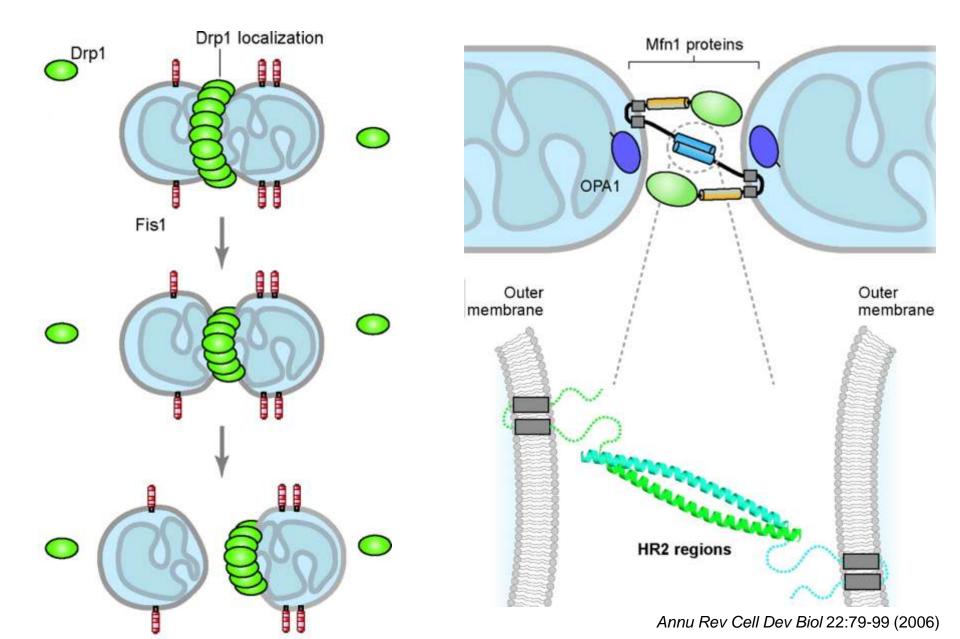
Do axonal mitochondrial undergo fission and fusion, or are these processes restricted to the cell body?

Following mitochondria in live axons has not allowed unambiguous detection of fission-fusion events (yet).

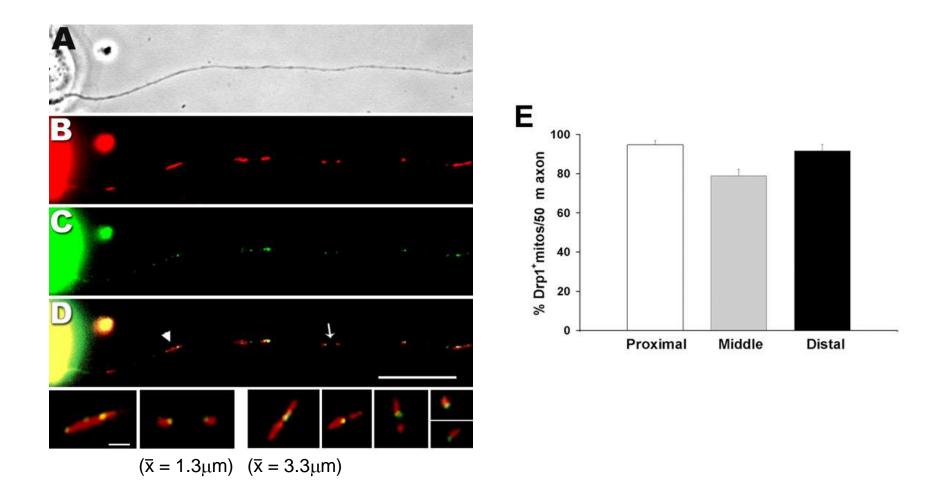
Can other approaches yield indirect evidence for fissionfusion?



Mitochondrial fission and fusion - two key proteins



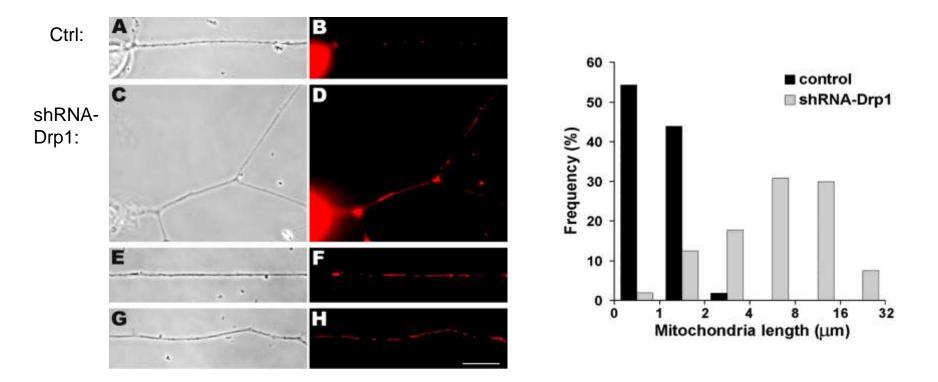
The fission protein Drp1 is found on most mitochondria in the axon



Drp1 disposition on short vs long mitochondria is consistent with the occurrence of fission in the axon

Mitochondrial biogenesis: can it occur in the axon?

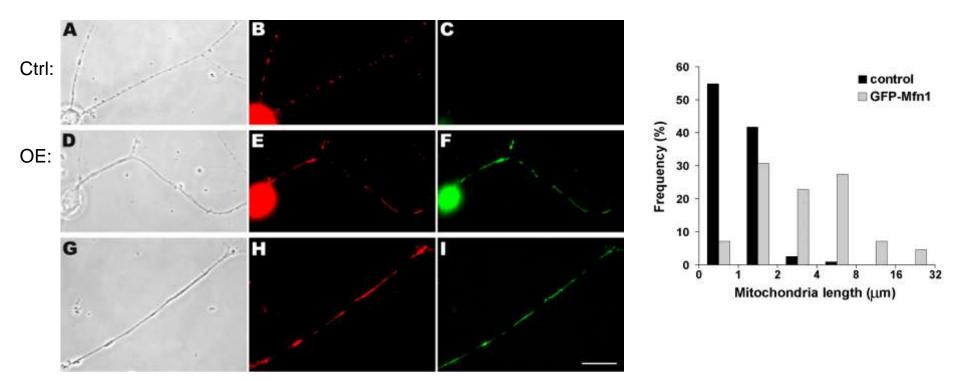
Knock-down of Drp1: suppress mitochondrial fission:



RNAi knock-down of the fission protein Drp1 results in much longer axonal mitochondria

Mitochondrial biogenesis: can it occur in the axon?

OE of Mfn1: stimulate mitochondrial fusion:



Over-expression of fusion protein mitofusin (Mfn1) also results in much longer axonal mitochondria

Mitochondrial life cycle: what's going on in the axon?

Motility and docking can controlled by cell signaling – stay tuned.

Membrane potential can vary regionally (e.g., growth cones) but probably does not vary between anterograde, retrograde and stationary mitochondria.

Membrane potential responds to attractive and repulsive signals, and to RTK signaling.

Mitochondria can replicate their DNA within the axon, and this could represent a large fraction of the total neuronal mtDNA synthesis.

Fission and fusion almost certainly occur in the axon, including very far from the cell body. Stay tuned for direct evidence.







Valerie Turner

Mandana Amiri

ri Cecilia Martinez

Yujiro Shidara

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Thank you!